

Nothing for test II

GROSS ANATOMY MID TERM EXAM 1995

NAME _____

DATE _____

1. The first cervical vertebra (atlas) has all of the following **EXCEPT**:

- ☒ A. Anterior arch
- ☐ B. Inferior articular facets
- ☐ C. Foramina transversarium
- ☐ D. Spinous process
- ☐ E. Superior articular facets

2. Herniation of the intervertebral disc between the fifth and sixth cervical vertebrae will compress the

- A. fourth cervical nerve root.
- B. fifth cervical nerve root.
- ☒ C. sixth cervical nerve root.
- D. seventh cervical nerve root.
- E. seventh and eighth cervical nerve roots.

C7 C7
C8
T1
T1

3. All of the following statements concerning the back and neck are correct **EXCEPT**:

- ☒ A. The greater occipital nerve (C2) is sensory to posterior aspects of the scalp.
- ☐ B. Extrinsic back muscles are innervated by dorsal primary rami.
- ☐ C. Erector spinae muscles are the primary extensors of the vertebral column.
- ☐ D. Acting unilaterally, the splenius muscles laterally flex and rotate the head and neck to the same side.
- ☐ E. Longissimus originates from the iliac crest and inserts onto thoracic and cervical transverse processes and the mastoid process.

4. All of the following statements are correct **EXCEPT**:

- ☒ A. The vertebral artery enters the cranium through the foramen magnum.
- ☒ B. The posterior longitudinal ligament lies along the posterior aspect of the vertebral canal.
- ☐ C. The T4 spinal nerve root exits the intervertebral foramen formed by the 4th and 5th thoracic vertebrae.
- ☐ D. Costal facets are found on thoracic vertebrae.
- ☐ E. The alar ligaments limit rotation of the head.

5. All of the following muscles elevate the hyoid bone EXCEPT:

- A. Digastric
- B. Geniohyoid
- C. Hyoglossus
- D. Mylohyoid
- E. Stylohyoid

Suprahyoids
 - Digastric
 - Mylohyoid
 - Stylohyoid
 - Geniohyoid

6. All of the following statements concerning the posterior triangle are correct EXCEPT:

- A. It contains the third part of the subclavian artery. *yo*
- B. It contains the external jugular vein. *on scm*
- C. It contains the inferior belly of the omohyoid muscle. *yo*
- D. It contains a portion of the brachial plexus. *yo*
- E. It contains the spinal accessory nerve. *yo*

7. The floor of the anterior triangle of the neck is composed primarily of the

- A. buccopharyngeal fascia.
- B. carotid sheath.
- C. investing fascia of hyoid muscles.
- D. pharynx, larynx and thyroid gland.
- E. prevertebral fascia. *Posterior*

8. The common carotid artery divides into external and internal carotid arteries at the level of the

- A. superior border of the hyoid bone. *x*
- B. superior border of the cricoid cartilage. *x*
- C. superior border of the thyroid cartilage.
- D. inferior border of the thyroid cartilage.
- E. inferior border of the sixth cervical vertebra. *x*

hyoid - C3
Bifurcation C4
thyroid cartilage C4-C5
Cricoid cartilage C6
thyroid C6-T1

9. The contents of the carotid sheath include all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Deep cervical lymph nodes ✓✓
- B. Internal carotid artery ✓
- C. Internal jugular vein ✓
- D. Sympathetic trunk *no ~ prevertebral fascia*
- E. Vagus nerve ✓

VIC

10. All of the following statements concerning the anatomy of the root of the neck are correct **EXCEPT**:

- A. ☒ The vagus nerve crosses the origin of the subclavian artery posterior to the brachiocephalic vein to enter the thorax. *Anterior*
- B. ☒ The phrenic nerve passes into the thorax posterior to the subclavian vein.
- C. ☒ The thoracic duct empties into the angle between the left internal jugular and left subclavian vein anterior to the scalenus anterior muscle.
- D. ☒ The thyrocervical trunk lies medial to the scalenus anterior muscle. *Region 1 or 2*
- E. ☒ The subclavian artery lies anterior to the scalenus anterior muscle. *False! posterior*

11. The infrahyoid muscles of the neck *SS + thyrohyoid*

- A. ☒ include the omohyoid, sternohyoid, mylohyoid and sternohyoid muscles. *X*
- B. ☒ are innervated by fibers in the hypoglossal (CN XII) nerve via the superior ramus of ansa cervicalis. *X ANSA cervicalis C1-C3 superior & inferior N. to thyrohyoid*
- C. ☒ are innervated in part by nerves from the ventral primary rami of C1 through C4 via the inferior ramus of the ansa cervicalis. *X C1-C3*
- D. ☒ act to depress the hyoid bone and larynx during swallowing and speaking.
- E. ☒ all originate from the manubrium of the sternum. *X omohyoid o: scapula*

12. During a thyroidectomy operation the larynx may be affected by damage to which of the following:

- A. ☒ Glossopharyngeal nerve
- B. ☒ Hypoglossal nerve - *around occipital*
- C. ☒ Recurrent laryngeal nerve *✓*
- D. ☒ Spinal accessory nerve - *through post. triangle trapezoid*
- E. ☒ Sympathetic trunk - *paravertebral fascies*

13. If the nerves passing through the jugular foramen are severed as a result of a cranial fracture, one muscle that would remain functional is the

- A. ☒ palatoglossus. *X*
- B. ☒ sternocleidomastoid. *X*
- C. ☒ styloglossus. *✓*
- D. ☒ stylopharyngeus. *X*
- E. ☒ trapezius. *X*

14. On testing a patient's extraocular muscles, the ophthalmologist notes that corneal elevation is balanced, but in depression, the right cornea deviates inward and the patient reports seeing double. The doctor states that the problem lies in the right

E ~~A~~ ☒ B. abducens nerve.
☒ C. superior division of the oculomotor nerve.
D. optic nerve.
D. inferior division of the oculomotor nerve.
~~E~~ trochlear nerve.

S. Oblique
Depression
S. oblique &
inferior rectus

15. The major pathway of lymphatic drainage from the breast is along lymphatic channels that parallel

~~A~~ subcutaneous venous networks to the contralateral breast and to the abdominal wall.
B. tributaries of the axillary vessels to the axillary nodes.
C. tributaries of the intercostal vessels to the parasternal and posterior mediastinal nodes.
E ~~D~~ ☒ E. tributaries of the thoracoacromial vessels to the apical nodes.
tributaries of the internal thoracic vessels to the parasternal nodes.

16. All of the following statements correctly describe the phrenic nerve EXCEPT:

C ~~A~~ A. It contains both motor and sensory fibers. ✓
~~B~~ B. It originates from spinal nerves C3-C5. ✓
☒ C. It passes posterior to the hilum of the lung.
D. It enters the chest posterior the brachiocephalic veins.
E. It lies between parietal pleura and pericardium as it passes through the chest.

17. All of the following statements about the left costodiaphragmatic recess are true EXCEPT:

/ ~~A~~ A. It accommodates lung tissue during inspiration.
~~B~~ B. It is the most dependent (lowest) part of the pleural cavity when a person is sitting.
C ~~C~~ C. It is formed by the opposition of diaphragmatic and mediastinal pleura.
D. It can collect fluid when the patient is sitting or standing.
E. It can be entered through the 8th intercostal space.

18. All of the following veins drain into the coronary sinus **EXCEPT**:

- ☒ A. Anterior cardiac veins
- ☒ B. Great cardiac vein
- ☒ C. Middle cardiac vein
- D. Oblique vein of the left atrium
- ☒ E. Small cardiac vein

19. The intercostal neurovascular bundle is particularly vulnerable to injury from fractured ribs because it is located

- ☒ A. along the superior border of the ribs, posteriorly.
- ☒ B. along the inferior border of the ribs, posterolaterally ✓
- ☒ C. between the external and internal intercostal muscle layers.
- D. deep to the posterior intercostal membrane.
- ☒ E. superficial to the ribs, anteriorly.

20. The sinoatrial node in the heart receives its blood supply principally from the

- ☒ A. anterior interventricular branch of the left coronary artery.
- ☒ B. circumflex branch of the left coronary artery.
- ☒ C. posterior interventricular branch of the right coronary artery.
- ☒ D. atrial branch of the right coronary artery.
- E. marginal branch of the right coronary artery.

21. The heart sound associated with closure of the mitral valve is heard most distinctly

- A. immediately to the left of the sternal angle. } pulmonary
- B. immediately to the right of the sternal angle. } aortic
- ☒ C. over the left 5th intercostal space in the midclavicular line.
- D. over the right 5th intercostal space in the midclavicular line.
- E. over the xiphoid process.

22. The superficial and deep cardiac plexuses, located in the middle mediastinum, receive contributions from all the following **EXCEPT** the:

- A. Cervical sympathetic ganglia
- ☒ B. Phrenic nerves
- ☒ C. Upper thoracic sympathetic ganglia ✓
- ☒ D. Vagus nerves ✓
- ☒ E. Recurrent nerves of the vagus

23. All of the following statements about the blood supply to the scalp are true EXCEPT:

- A. ☒ Bleeding deep to the epicranial aponeurosis may spread widely over the cranium.
- B. ☒ Bleeding superficial to the epicranial aponeurosis is usually not very severe.
- C. ☒ Contralateral anastomotic connections are abundant.
- D. ☒ Portions of the scalp are supplied by branches of the external carotid artery.
- E. ☒ Portions of the scalp are supplied by branches of the internal carotid artery.

24. Which of the following statements about the lacrimal apparatus is correct?

- A. ☒ The lacrimal gland lies in the medial portion of the orbit. X
- B. ☒ Lacrimal fluid is secreted at the puncta in the medial edges of both upper and lower lids. X
- C. ☒ The nasolacrimal duct has a blind-ending lacrimal sac as its upper portion. ✓
- D. ☒ The nasolacrimal duct passes to the middle meatus of the nose. inferior
- E. ☒ None of the above (A-D).

25. A small tumor of the orbit that involves the optic foramen may produce which of the following signs and symptoms?

- A. ☒ Blindness in one eye ✓
- B. ☒ Venous engorgement of the retina ✓
- C. ☒ Dilated pupil with loss of pupillary reflex and accommodation - Symp.
- D. ☒ Paralysis of the levator palpebrae superioris and inferior oblique muscles ~ III
- E. ☒ Loss of lacrimal gland secretion - VII

26. Infection in the region drained by the angular vein on the face may result in venous thrombosis of the cavernous sinus via the

- A. ☒ anterior superior alveolar vein
- B. ☒ infraorbital vein ✓
- C. ☒ maxillary vein
- D. ☒ sphenopalatine vein
- E. ☒ superior ophthalmic vein

27. All of the following signs could result from infection within the left cavernous sinus EXCEPT:

- A. ☒ Ptosis (drooping) of the left eyelid ✓
- B. ☒ Left ophthalmoplegia (loss of all voluntary eye movement) ✓
- C. ☒ Constricted pupil in response to light ✓
- D. ☒ Loss of corneal reflex ✓
- E. ☒ Engorgement of the retinal veins ✓

28. In addition to hearing loss and balance disturbances, a tumor in the internal acoustic meatus may be responsible for all of the following signs and symptoms EXCEPT:

- ~~A. x~~ Dry eye from loss of secretion of the lacrimal gland ✓
- ☒ B. Loss of secretion of the parotid gland on one side
- ~~C. x~~ Loss of secretion of the submandibular and sublingual glands on one side ✓
- ~~D. x~~ Dry nasal mucosa from loss of secretion of the nasal glands on one side
- E. x Facial paralysis ✓

29. Trigeminal neuralgia (Tic douloureux) is characterized by sharp pain over the distribution of the fifth cranial nerve. This syndrome involves neurons that have their cell bodies in

- ~~A.~~ the geniculate ganglion
- ~~B.~~ the otic ganglion
- ~~C.~~ the pterygopalatine ganglion
- ~~D.~~ the submandibular ganglion
- ☒ E. None of the above (A-D)

✓ CN V
dorsal root
(sensory)
sensory.

30. A cranial fracture through the foramen rotundum that compresses the enclosed nerve results in which of the following:

- ☒ A. Inability to clench the jaw firmly
- ~~B. x~~ Paralysis of the inferior oblique muscle of the orbit III x
- ☒ C. Uncontrolled drooling from the mouth Facial
- ~~D. x~~ Regurgitation of fluids into the nasopharynx during swallowing
- E. None of the above (A-D)

✓ V2
↳ Sensory

31. In dislocation of the jaw, displacement of the articular disk beyond the articular tubercle of the TMJ results from spasm or excessive contraction of which of the following muscles?

- ~~A.~~ Buccinator x
- ☒ B. Lateral pterygoid
- C. Medial pterygoid
- D. Masseter x
- E. Temporalis x

24
5/11/20

32. Injury to the motor root of the mandibular division of the trigeminal nerve would incur paralysis of all the following EXCEPT the:

- ☒ A. Anterior belly of the digastric muscle ✓
☒ B. Levator veli palatini B
☒ C. Mylohyoid muscle
☒ D. Tensor tympani muscle
☒ E. Tensor veli palatini muscle

Match each incident of bleeding with the injury that usually produces it.

(Questions 33-36)

- A. Cerebral vein rupture
 B. Middle meningeal artery tear
 C. Ruptured aneurysm of an artery to the brain
 D. None of the above

33. Extracranial hematoma ✓ D

34. Epidural hematoma B

35. Subarachnoid hemorrhage with blood in the cerebrospinal fluid C

36. Subdural hematoma A A

37. Of the foramina listed below, which one is found in the temporal bone?

- ☒ A. Foramen ovale - greater wing of sphenoid
☒ B. Jugular foramen - sphenoid & occipital
☒ C. Pterygoid canal -
☒ D. Hiatus of the facial canal -
☒ E. Foramen spinosum - sphenoid

38. Concerning the middle cranial fossa,

- A. the tentorium cerebelli forms its roof by an attachment to the lesser wing of the sphenoid. ✓
 B. ☒ B. the cavernous venous sinus lies against the body of the sphenoid bone.
☒ C. the internal auditory meatus lies within its posterolateral wall. posterior
☒ D. one of the major contributors to it is the frontal bone. X X
☒ E. the optic nerve leaves the cranial vault through its superior orbital fissure. X X

39. The nerve most responsible for the sensory innervation to the skin of the upper lip is the

- ☒ A. infraorbital branch of the maxillary nerve. V₂
☐ B. zygomaticotemporal branch of the maxillary nerve. 11th - 14th - 7
☐ C. mental branch of the mandibular nerve. +
☐ D. buccal branch of the facial nerve. X
☐ E. auriculotemporal nerve. X

40. All of the following statements concerning the buccinator muscle are true EXCEPT:

- ☒ A. It is pierced by the parotid duct ~
☐ B. It would be paralyzed by a small discrete tumor involving the anterior division of V³ V₂
☐ C. It contracts during sucking, forcing the cheeks against the teeth T
☐ D. Although not a muscle of mastication, it assists in the chewing of food T
☐ E. It has a common origin with the superior pharyngeal constrictor T

41. All of the following are branches of the third part of the maxillary artery EXCEPT:

- ☐ A. Posterior superior alveolar V₂
☒ B. Infraorbital ✓
☒ C. Sphenopalatine ✓
☒ D. Anterior ethmoidal ✓
☒ E. Descending palatine ✓

42. Structures found within or deep to the parotid salivary gland include all of the following EXCEPT:

- ☒ A. Retromandibular vein ✓
☒ B. Facial nerve ✓
☒ C. Auriculotemporal nerve ✓
☒ D. Facial artery D
☒ E. External carotid artery ✓

43. All of the following are branches of the ophthalmic artery EXCEPT:

- ☒ A. Supraorbital artery ✓
☒ B. Infraorbital artery B
☒ C. Posterior ciliary arteries ✓
☒ D. Lacrimal artery ✓
☒ E. Central artery of the retina ✓

III

44. A severe injury to the oculomotor nerve proximal to its entry into the orbit would result in all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Ptosis (drooping) of the upper eyelid LPS ✓
- B. Dilated pupil ✓ loss of constriction (parasymp) *extracellular mi.*
- C. Loss of accommodation reflex ✓
- D. Loss of abduction of cornea *sup oblique X*
- E. Loss of elevation of cornea *sup rect, inf obli ✓*

45. The fluid-filled space between the iris and the lens is the

- A. sinus venosus sclerae (canal of Schlemm).
- B. anterior chamber.
- C. posterior chamber.
- D. conjunctival sac.
- E. vitreous body.

46. Structures located on or in the medial wall of the tympanic cavity include all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Auditory tube
- B. Oval window ✓
- C. Round window ✓
- D. Promontory ✓
- E. Tympanic plexus ✓

47. The cranial venous sinus created at the junction of the falx cerebri with the tentorium cerebelli is the

- A. superior sagittal sinus
- B. inferior sagittal sinus
- C. straight sinus ✓
- D. transverse sinus
- E. occipital sinus

48. The cranial nerve most likely to be affected by a tumor to the hypophyseal fossa is the:

- A. Olfactory X
- B. Optic X
- C. Trigeminal
- D. Oculomotor
- E. Only the ophthalmic branch of trigeminal

49. Which of the following muscles arise and insert into the ribs and extend over more than one intercostal space?

- ~~A.~~ External intercostal
- ~~B.~~ Internal intercostal
- C. Subcostalis
- D. Innermost intercostal
- ☒ E. Transversus thoracis

50. All of the following statements concerning the pleural cupola are correct **EXCEPT**: It

- ~~A.~~ forms the apex of the pleural cavity.
- ~~B.~~ extends through the superior thoracic aperture.
- ~~C.~~ extends superior to the neck of the 1st rib.
- ☒ D. extends superior to the medial aspect of the clavicle.
- ~~E.~~ may be injured in neck wounds.

51. A blood clot forming in the right atrium of an otherwise normal 66-year-old man would most likely cause arterial occlusion in which of the following locations?

- A. Right leg
- ☒ B. Pulmonary artery
- C. Bronchial artery
- D. Aorta
- E. All of the above

Match each of the following components of the conduction system with its appropriate location in the heart. (Questions 52-56).

- A. Septal wall of the right atrium
- B. Crista terminalis
- C. Traverses the interventricular septum
- D. Membranous part of interventricular septum
- E. Right ventricular wall

☒ 52. Sinoatrial (S-A) node

☒ 53. Atrioventricular (A-V) node

☒ 54. Common A-V bundle

☒ 55. Left bundle branch

☒ 56. Purkinje fibers

For each of the following structures, choose the correct subdivision of the mediastinum for which it is located. (Questions 57-61). (An answer can be used more than once)

- A. Superior mediastinum
- B. Anterior mediastinum
- C. Middle mediastinum
- D. Posterior mediastinum
- E. Two of the above

57. Root of right primary bronchus

58. Aortic arch

59. Pulmonary trunk

60. Thoracic duct

61. Brachiocephalic veins

A 25-year-old man has paralysis of the left side of his face. He cannot close his left eye, has difficulty chewing and drinking, perceives sound as intense and annoying in his left ear, and some pain in his left external auditory meatus. Examination also shows loss of left eye blink reflex on stimulation of cornea and loss of taste from the anterior 2/3 of tongue on left side. Lacrimation and facial sensation are normal. (Questions 62-66).

62. The inability to close the left eye is due to involvement of the

- A. buccal branch of the facial nerve
- B. buccal branch of the trigeminal nerve
- C. the levator palpebrae superioris muscle
- D. the superior tarsal muscle (of Müller)
- E. None of the above (A-D).

63. The difficulty with chewing is the result of paralysis of

- A. the left buccinator muscle
- B. the left masseter muscle ✓
- C. the left lateral pterygoid muscle
- D. the left zygomaticus major muscle
- E. None of the above (A-D)

64. The loss of taste from the anterior 2/3 of the tongue is due to involvement of sensory neurons that have their cell bodies in the

- A. Pterygopalatine ganglion
- B. Edinger-Westphal nucleus
- C. Otic ganglion
- ☒ D. Geniculate ganglion
- E. Trigeminal ganglion

Chorda tympani

65. Perception of sounds being louder than usual in the left ear is the result of involvement of the

- A. tensor tympani muscle.
- ☒ B. stapedius muscle.
- C. chorda tympani nerve.
- D. auditory nerve.
- E. tympanic nerve of cranial IX.

66. The signs and symptoms produced in this patient would involve a lesion of the facial nerve at which of the following locations?

- ☒ A. In the internal acoustic meatus *Some*
- ☒ B. At the geniculate ganglion - *No b/c Greater Petrosal not involved*
- ☒ C. In the facial canal just distal to the geniculate ganglion
- ☒ D. At the stylomastoid foramen - *only facial ms.*
- ☒ E. Just after the chorda tympani leaves the nerve - *no b/c chorda tympani involved*

67. All of the following are true statements about the short ciliary nerves EXCEPT: They

- ☒ A. contain sensory fibers passing through the ciliary ganglion to reach the nasociliary nerve. *yes*
- ☒ B. contain postganglionic fibers that innervate the ciliary muscles and sphincter pupillae muscle. *✓*
- ☒ C. contain postganglionic fibers to the dilator pupillae muscle. *syn. ✓*
- ☒ D. contain preganglionic parasympathetic fibers. *NO*
- ☒ E. are associated with the ciliary ganglion. *yes*

68. All of the following are associated with the inner ear EXCEPT:

- ☒ A. Modiolus *✓*
- ☒ B. Vestibule
- ☒ C. Ductus reuniens
- ☒ D. Ampullae
- ☒ E. Aditus ad antrum

69. In a posteroseptal vascular compromise, the artery most likely to be involved is the.
- A. posterior interventricular artery.
 - B. left coronary.
 - C. anterior interventricular artery.
 - D. right marginal.
 - E. circumflex artery.
70. A pronounced mediastinal shift to the right includes all of the following structures **EXCEPT**:
- A. Aorta
 - B. Esophagus
 - C. Heart
 - D. Sternum
 - E. Trachea
71. The pain originating in the parietal pericardium travels by way of
- A. the cardiac plexus
 - B. intercostal and phrenic nerves
 - C. the greater splanchnic nerves
 - D. the autonomic nerves
 - E. None of the above (A-D)
72. Loss of facial sweating, drooping of the eyelid, and pupillary constriction could be traced to involvement of which of the following ganglia?
- A. Pterygopalatine
 - B. Otic
 - C. Superior cervical
 - D. Nodose
 - E. Geniculate
73. Normally the tongue is prevented from moving posteriorly and obstructing the oropharynx by which of the following muscles?
- A. Geniohyoid ✕
 - B. Genioglossus
 - C. Palatoglossus
 - D. Styloglossus
 - E. Hyoglossus

74. Which of the following does not supply blood to the nasal cavity?

- ~~A.~~ Sphenopalatine artery
- B. Greater palatine artery
- ☒ C. Superior labial artery
- D. Lesser palatine artery
- ~~E.~~ Posterior ethmoidal artery

75. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT:

During swallowing

- ~~A.~~ the soft palate is elevated by the combined action of the levator veli palatini and the tensor veli palatini muscles.
- ~~B.~~ the epiglottis is deflected posteriorly and acts to block the laryngeal inlet.
- ☒ C. the larynx is raised by the action of several extrinsic laryngeal muscles.
- ~~D.~~ the hyoid bone is depressed due to the action of the suprahyoid muscles.
- ~~E.~~ the pharyngeal constrictor muscles contract in a sequential wave like fashion.

76. All of the following are mixed nerves EXCEPT:

- ☒ A. Hypoglossal nerve - motor
- ~~B.~~ T1 spinal nerve ✓
- ~~C.~~ C6 ventral primary ramus - Both
- ~~D.~~ Glossopharyngeal nerve - Both
- ~~E.~~ C4 dorsal primary ramus - Both

sensory & motor

77. The stylopharyngeus muscle

- ~~A.~~ inserts in the midline raphe.
- ☒ B. originates lateral to the jugular foramen.
- ~~C.~~ is innervated by the same nerve as the salpingopharyngeus muscle.
- ~~D.~~ forms a fold on the internal lateral pharyngeal wall.
- ☒ E. pierces the pharyngeal wall between the middle and inferior constrictor muscles.

superior & middle

78. The paranasal sinuses are

- ~~A.~~ completely formed before birth. F
- ~~B.~~ all drained equally well by gravity. F
- ~~C.~~ are all innervated by sensory branches of the trigeminal nerve. T
- ~~D.~~ are lined with non-mucus secreting membranes.
- E. extensions of the nasal cavity act to filter the inspired air.

79. All of the following statements regarding the auditory tube are true **EXCEPT:**

- ~~A.~~ It is composed of a cartilaginous portion and a bony portion. T
- ~~B.~~ The medial end opens into the nasopharynx.
- ~~C.~~ The raised pharyngeal portion of the tube is known as the torus tubarius. T
- ~~D.~~ It serves as a site of attachment for muscles of the soft palate. T
- ~~E.~~ It connects the nasopharynx with the inner ear. F

80. All of the following bones contribute to the nasal septum **EXCEPT:**

- A. vomer
- ☒ B. frontal
- C. ethmoid
- D. palatine
- E. maxilla

81. All of the following directly communicate with the pterygopalatine fossa **EXCEPT:**

- ~~A.~~ the sphenopalatine foramen
- ~~B.~~ the palatine canal
- ~~C.~~ the infraorbital foramen
- ~~D.~~ the pharyngeal canal
- E. the inferior orbital fissure

During a neurological examination the function of several cranial nerves was tested. Select the nerve from the list that is most likely to be associated with symptoms given. (An item can be used more than once.)

- A. Left hypoglossal nerve
- B. Left vagus
- C. Right vagus
- D. Right hypoglossal nerve
- E. None of the above.

82. Deviation of the uvula to the left during elevation of the soft palate. *Right vagus* C

83. Loss of taste on the left along the sulcus terminalis. *Glossopharyngeal* E

84. Deviation of the tongue to the left on protrusion. *motor to tongue Right hypoglossal* A A

85. Loss of the right gag reflex. C

Match the autonomic innervation listed below with the effector indicated. (An item can be used more than once.)

- A. Stellate
- B. Vagus nerve
- C. Carotid plexus
- D. Pterygopalatine ganglion
- E. none of the above

86. The site of preganglionic parasympathetic nerve cell body that supply the lacrimal gland. D

87. The location of postganglionic sympathetic fibers to the submandibular gland. C

88. The location of the preganglionic sympathetic nerve cell body that supply the parotid gland. E E

89. The location of the postganglionic parasympathetic nerve cell body that supply the mucus membrane of the nasal cavity. D

90. All of the following statements are correct **EXCEPT**:

- A. The radicular arteries arise from branches of the vertebral, deep cervical and posterior intercostal arteries.
- ~~B. T~~ Cauda equina is the bundle of nerve rootlets that descend through the subarachnoid space caudal to the termination of the spinal cord.
- ☒ C. The dural sac ends at the level of the L2 vertebral body.
- D. The tapered end of the spinal cord is known as the conus medullaris.
- E. The pia mater is continuous with the denticulate ligaments.

91. Which of the following statements about the ventral root of a spinal nerve is **TRUE**:

- A. T It contains preganglionic sympathetic fibers.
- B. T It contains somatic efferent fibers.
- C. T It contains postganglionic sympathetic fibers.
- ☒ D. A and B are true.
- E. A, B and C are true.

92. All of the following associations between the muscle and its innervation are correct **EXCEPT**:

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| A. | Posterior belly digastric | - | Facial ✓ |
| B. | Tensor veli palatini | - | Mandibular (V ₃) ✓ |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> C. | Posterior cricoarytenoid | - | Recurrent laryngeal ✓ |
| D. | Thyrohyoid | - | Ansa cervicalis ✓ |
| E. | Cricothyroid | - | External laryngeal ✓ |

93. All of the following associations between the ganglion and its effector are correct EXCEPT:

A.	Ciliary	-	pupillary sphincter ✓	
B.	Geniculate	-	sensory to external auditory meatus	
D	C.	Pterygopalatine	-	sensory to <u>mucus membrane of palate</u> ✓ 10
	D.	Glossopharyngeal	-	taste to posterior 1/3 tongue ✓
	E.	Otic	-	parotid gland ✓

94. Transection of the white rami communicans from levels T1-T4 would result in which of following symptoms:

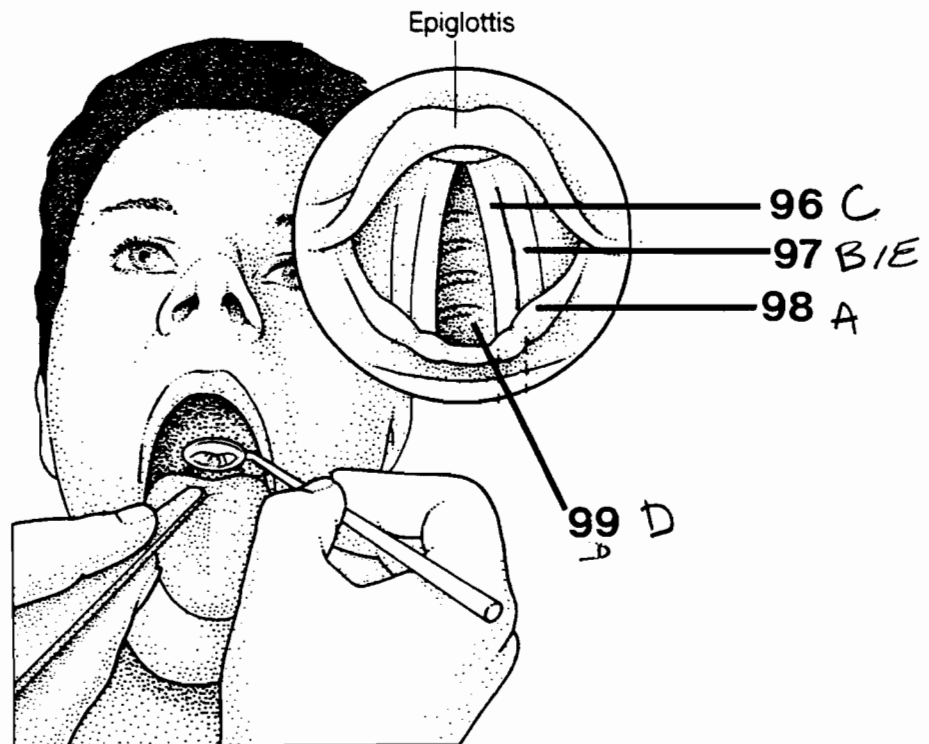
- Sym
- ~~A.~~ Loss of tears. ✗
- ~~B.~~ Loss of sweating from the skin of the head and neck.
- ~~C.~~ Loss of sweating from the skin of the face only.
- ~~D.~~ Vasoconstriction to all the branches of the internal and external carotid arteries. ✗
- E. None of the above. ✗
- B

95. All of the following associations between openings and the structure(s) traversing them are correct EXCEPT:

A.	Sphenopalatine foramen	-	nasopalatine nerve ✓
B.	Pterygomaxillary fissure	-	maxillary artery ✓
C.	Cribriform plate	-	posterior ethmoidal artery
D.	Incisive foramen	-	greater palatine a. ✓
E.	Nares	-	branch of facial artery

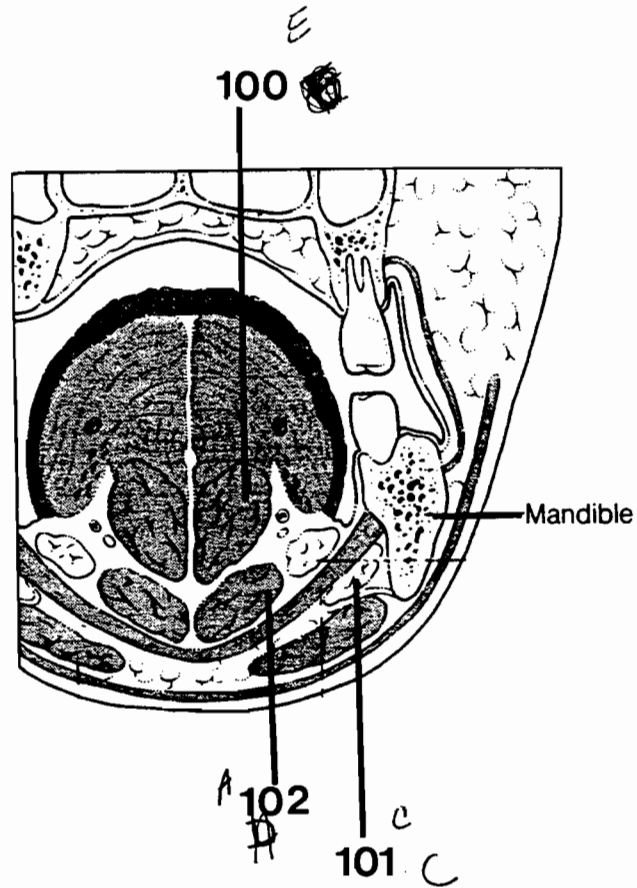
For questions 96-99 choose the answer from the following list which most closely identifies the structures indicated on the diagram.

- A. Aryepiglottic fold
- B. Vestibular fold
- C. Vocal fold
- D. Infraglottic cavity
- E. Ventricle



For questions 100-102 choose the answer from the following list which most closely identifies the structure indicated on the diagram.

- A. Geniohyoid ✗
- B. Mylohyoid ✓
- C. Submandibular gland ✗
- D. Sublingual gland
- E. Genioglossus



Use the following key for questions 103-106.

- A. if A only is true
- B. if B only is true
- C. if Both A and B are true
- D. if Neither A or B is true

103. A. ~~F~~ The sphenoid air sinus drains into the superior meatus. *above*
B. ~~F~~ The inferior nasal conchae is a part of the ethmoid bone.

104. A. ~~F~~ The infraglottic portion of the larynx receives its blood supply from a branch of the inferior thyroid artery. ~~T~~
B. ~~T~~ Muscles which act at the cricothyroid joint alter the pitch of your voice. ~~T~~

105. A. ~~T~~ The tonsillar ring (Waldeyer's ring) is a collection of lymphoid tissue that surrounds nasopharynx.
B. ~~F~~ The lingual artery courses lateral to the hypoglossus muscle on its way to the sublingual fossa. *medial*

106. A. ~~F~~ The fungiform papillae on the anterior portion of the tongue do not contain taste buds.
B. ~~T~~ The pharyngeal midline raphe is firmly attached to the pharyngeal tubercle which lies just anterior to the foramen magnum.

Id #:
Name:

Class: GROSS ANATOMY
Time:

Course #: GROSS956

Test Key:	DCBBCADCDE	DCCEBCCABD	CBBCAECBEE	BBDBCADBAB	DDBDCACBCC
Items 1-50:	1234567890	1234567890	1234567890	1234567890	1234567890
Student's Answers:	B*A**B****	***AE*****	*****BA**C	*****E*	*****E*

Test Key:	BBADCECACE	AEADBCDEAD	BCBDDABCEB	CCEACECEDC	DDCBCCBADE
Items 51-100:	1234567890	1234567890	1234567890	1234567890	1234567890
Student's Answers:	*AB*D***ED	C****B*C**	***CC*****	***D*DE **	**B*E*****

Test Key:	CADCDB				
Items 101-150:	1234567890	1234567890	1234567890	1234567890	1234567890
Student's Answers:	*D*BA*				